

empty but, in *C. digitalis*, at least, sometimes contain stamens. With this exception the female spikes of *C. digitalis* are strictly pistillate. In *C. laxiculmis*, however, at least one, usually a majority or all, of the pistillate spikes in each culm bear from one to three staminate flowers at the base.

Mr. K. K. Mackenzie has called my attention to Kükenthal's description of the latter species (under the name *Carex retrocurva* Dewey) in the Pflanzenreich. Here this peculiarity is noted in the following words but is not emphasized as a distinctive character: "Spiculae laterales 3-4 ♀ (basi floribus paucis ♂ vel squamis sterilibus instructae)." As no mention of this character is made in Britton & Brown's Illustrated Flora, nor in Gray's Manual, it seems desirable to direct attention to it.—W. DEW. MILLER, Plainfield, New Jersey.

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GALAX APHYLLA INTRODUCED IN MASSACHUSETTS.—In the fall of 1917 while walking through woods in the northeastern part of Swampscott, Massachusetts, the writer found two clusters of round-heart-shaped, crenate-toothed, long-petioled shining leaves. Some of the leaves were sent to the Gray Herbarium where they were identified as "*Galax aphylla* L., the foliage of which is extensively used by florists." *Galax aphylla* is not native north of Virginia and in reference to the Swampscott plants which have established themselves among oak trees on dryish upland, Mr. M. L. Fernald writes, "I know of no other record of its attempting to become naturalized in New England." Several investigations since finding the *Galax* show the plants in thrifty condition as regards leaves, but no sign of bud or blossom has been seen.—MARTHA E. WARD, Lynn, Massachusetts.

*Vol. 20, no. 240, including pages 201 to 220 and title-page of the volume, was issued 27 January, 1919.*